

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
7 December 2006 (07.12.2006)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2006/129108 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
A61B 5/053 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/GB2006/002026

(22) International Filing Date: 2 June 2006 (02.06.2006)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0511289.1 3 June 2005 (03.06.2005) GB

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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

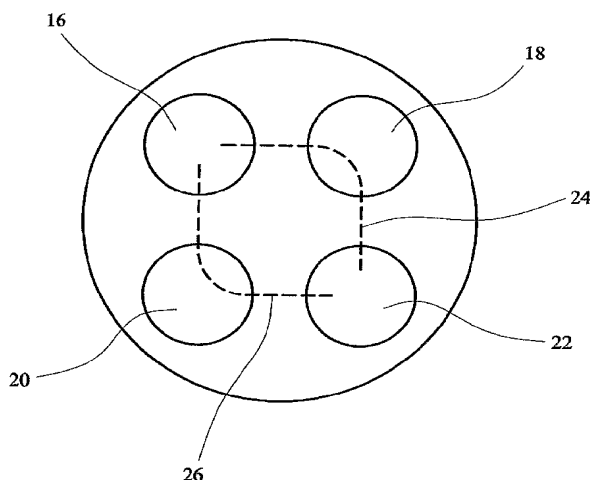
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: METHOD AND PROBE FOR MEASURING THE IMPEDANCE OF HUMAN OR ANIMAL BODY TISSUE



(57) Abstract: A method for determining whether a probe for measuring the impedance of human or animal body tissue has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types is described. The probe used in the method comprises at least a first (16), a second (22), a third (18) and a fourth (20) electrode arranged such that the third (18) and fourth (20) electrodes are each located substantially the same distance from both the first (16) and second (22) electrodes. The method comprises: driving a current between the first (16) and the second (22) electrodes; measuring a first value of an electrical parameter between the third (18) and the fourth (20) electrode; and determining whether the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types based on the first value. A probe for carrying out the method is also described.

WO 2006/129108 A1

-1-

METHOD AND PROBE FOR MEASURING THE IMPEDANCE OF HUMAN OR ANIMAL BODY TISSUE

The present invention relates to a probe which can measure the impedance of human or animal body tissue. More particularly it relates to a probe which can determine when the probe is placed over a boundary between two different tissue types and a corresponding method.

It has been proposed to use measurements of tissue impedance in medical diagnosis applications. An example of a probe suitable for measuring the tissue impedance is discussed in WO-A-01/67098 and is depicted in Figure 1. The probe comprises four 1mm diameter gold electrodes 2 which are mounted flush with the end face 4 of the probe and spaced equally on a circle of 1.65mm radius.

Figure 2 depicts the way in which the probe is used to calculate a transfer impedance when it has been placed in contact with a tissue to be measured. An ac current I_1 of 10 μA peak-to-peak is passed between two adjacent electrodes 6,8 and the real part of the resulting potential V_1 between the two remaining electrodes 10,12 is measured. The current path used for measuring the impedance is depicted in Figure 2 by broken line 14, it runs from electrode 6 to electrode 10 to electrode 12 to electrode 8.

The ratio of the measured potential to the amplitude of the current determines the transfer impedance. Measurements are made at eight frequencies by doubling the frequency in steps between 4.8 kHz and 614 kHz. Measurements may also be made at frequency ranges with an upper limit of up to 1.5 MHz.

The transfer impedance so measured can then be analysed for use in cancer screening because the value will vary according to the type of cells and their arrangements which make up the tissue. The transfer impedance can also be used in screening for pre-term birth.

-2-

However, the method can give inaccurate results when the probe is positioned over a tissue boundary. When the probe is used for cervical cancer screening the two major normal tissue types are normal squamous epithelium and columnar tissue. These two tissues are well separated in their impedance spectrums. However, if the probe is placed close to the uterine canal on the border between these two tissue types the resulting measured impedance can look like premalignant tissue. (The impedance spectrum of premalignant tissue lies between that of normal squamous epithelium and columnar tissue.) Therefore, misplacement of the probe may lead to a false positive result.

It is desirable to reduce the occurrence of false positive results. Accordingly, the present invention provides a method and a probe which can determine whether the probe has been placed over a tissue boundary. Thus an operative can be alerted to reposition the probe slightly to reduce the likelihood of a false positive result.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for determining whether a probe for measuring the impedance of human or animal body tissue has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types, the probe comprising at least a first, a second, a third and a fourth electrode arranged such that the third and fourth electrodes are each located substantially the same distance from both the first and second electrodes; the method comprising:

driving a current between the first and the second electrode;

measuring a first value of an electrical parameter between the third and the fourth electrode; and

determining whether the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types based on the first value.

The electrical parameter may be the potential difference between the third and fourth electrodes, the transfer impedance between the first and second electrodes and the third and fourth electrodes or the current flowing between the third and fourth electrodes. The third and fourth electrodes are each substantially the same distance from the first and second electrodes. Therefore, if the probe has been placed over substantially homogenous tissue

-3-

the current path through the third electrode will be the same as the current path through the fourth electrode, the system will be balanced and the first value will indicate this.

As the system is balanced the first value can be expected to be low or close to zero.

Therefore, in one embodiment, in the step of determining whether the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types, if the first value is not substantially equal to zero it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types.

The method can be used with several different arrangements of electrodes, however it is preferred that the first, second, third and fourth electrodes are arranged at the corners of a square with the first and second electrodes diagonally opposite each other. This arrangement is advantageous because it can be used to measure the tissue impedance and also determine whether the apparatus has been placed over a tissue boundary with the same set of four electrodes.

It has also been found that a comparison of the first value with a value of the parameter obtained when measuring the impedance of the tissue is effective at identifying a tissue boundary. Thus, in one preferable embodiment, the step of determining whether the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types comprises:

comparing the first value to a predetermined value, wherein the predetermined value is that expected to be obtained when a current is driven between the first and third electrodes and the electrical parameter is measured between the second and fourth electrode; and wherein if the first value is greater than half the predetermined value it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types. More preferably if the first value has a value greater than 20% of the predetermined value it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types. Still more preferably, if the first value has a value greater than 10% of the predetermined value it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types.

-4-

The predetermined value may be provided based on an assumption of a particular tissue type or be an average across all likely tissue types.

In an alternate embodiment, the method may further comprise:

driving the current between the first and third electrodes; and

5 measuring a second value of the electrical parameter between the second and fourth electrodes;

wherein said step of determining whether the probe has been placed over a boundary comprises comparing the first value to the second value and wherein if the first value is greater than half the second value it is determined that the probe has been placed
10 over a boundary between different tissue types. More preferably if the first value has a value greater than 20% of the second value it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types. Still more preferably, if the first value has a value greater than 10% of the second value it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types.

15 This method has the advantage that the actual parameter being measured by the probe may be used in the determination of whether the probe is placed over a tissue boundary.

Although unlikely to happen, it is possible that the method above might not detect a tissue boundary which passes between the first and second electrodes or the third and the fourth electrodes because in that case the system will still be balanced. The system will also be
20 balanced if the boundary is parallel to a line drawn between the first and second electrodes or parallel to a line drawn between the third and fourth electrodes. To avoid this problem the method may further comprise rotating the probe slightly, preferably by an angle of less than 45°, and repeating the measurement of the first value of the electrical parameter. A rotation of less than 45° is preferable because of the rotational symmetry of a square
25 electrode arrangement.

In an alternate embodiment, the probe may be provided with more than four electrodes to enable a tissue boundary passing through two of the electrodes to be detected without requiring rotation of the probe.

-5-

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a probe for measuring the impedance of human or animal body tissue, the probe comprising:

at least a first, a second, a third and a fourth electrode arranged such that the third and fourth electrodes are each located substantially the same distance from both the first and second electrodes;

a current source for driving a current between the first and second electrodes;

a measurement circuit for measuring a first value of an electrical parameter between the third and fourth electrodes; and

a controller for controlling the current source; and

a processor for determining whether the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types based on the first value.

The controller and processor may be implemented in several ways, for example as an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a microprocessor, microcontroller or a programmable logic array. The measurement circuit may be a voltmeter or any other circuit which is capable of measuring the potential difference between two points, or an ammeter for measuring the current flowing between two points. In one embodiment the current source, measurement circuit, controller and processor may be integrated into a single integrated circuit.

In one embodiment the processor determines that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types if the first value is not substantially equal to zero.

Preferably, the first, second, third and fourth electrodes are arranged at the corners of a square with the first and second electrodes diagonally opposite each other. The same electrodes can then be used for impedance measurement and for detecting placement of the probe over a tissue boundary.

In one preferable embodiment, the processor is also for comparing the first value to a predetermined value, wherein the predetermined value is that expected to be obtained when a current is driven between the first and third electrodes and the electrical parameter is measured between the second and fourth electrodes; and wherein if the first value is greater

-6-

than half the predetermined value it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types. More preferably if the first value has a value greater than 20% of the predetermined value the processor determines that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types. Still more preferably, if the first value has a value greater than 10% of the predetermined value, the processor determines that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types.

In another preferable embodiment, the current source is also for driving a current between the first and third electrodes; and

the measuring circuit is also for measuring a second value of the electrical parameter between the second and fourth electrodes;

wherein the processor determines whether the probe has been placed over a boundary by comparing the first value to the second value, and wherein if the first electrical parameter is greater than half the second value it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types. More preferably if the first value has a value greater than 20% of the second value the processor determines that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types. Still more preferably, if the first value has a value greater than 10% of the second value, the processor determines that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types.

According to a third aspect of the invention, there is provided a computer program comprising code means that, when executed on a computer system, instructs the computer system to perform the method of the first aspect of the invention. This allows the method of detecting placement of a probe over a tissue boundary to be provided as a retro-fit upgrade. The term computer system is used to encompass both an external computer system connected to the probe and also an internal controller or microprocessor located within the probe which executes instructions to operate the probe.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a computer program product comprising a computer readable medium bearing a computer program according to the above described third aspect.

-7-

Embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 depicts a probe for measuring the impedance of tissue;

Figure 2 depicts a method for using the probe depicted in Figure 1 to measure the impedance of tissue;

Figure 3 depicts a method according to the present invention for detecting placement of the probe depicted in Figure 1 across a tissue boundary; and

Figure 4 depicts a probe which has been placed over a tissue boundary.

In a first embodiment, depicted in Figure 3, a probe is provided with four electrodes 16, 18, 20, 22 are arranged at the corners of a square, as described for example in WO-A-01/67098. The probe includes a controller and a processor (not shown) which are both implemented by a microprocessor in this embodiment but may also be a microcontroller, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), or a programmable logic array. The controller controls the way in which the electrodes are driven.

There are two modes of operation. In the first mode, the probe measures the tissue impedance by driving the electrodes in the same way as that described in WO-A-01/67098. That is, an alternating current supplied from a current source (not shown) is driven between two adjacent electrodes and the resulting potential difference is measured by a measurement circuit (not shown) between the other two electrodes. The ratio of the amplitude of the alternating current to the resulting potential difference can then be used to calculate the tissue impedance. The amplitude of the alternating current may be in the range 1 μ A to 1 mA. Measurement is taken at several values in the range of 1 kHz up to an upper limit of 500 kHz to 3 MHz.

In the second mode of operation the electrodes are driven to enable the placement of the probe over a tissue boundary to be detected. The controller controls the current source to drive a current between diagonally opposite electrodes 16, 22 rather than between adjacent electrodes as is the case when measuring tissue impedance. The potential is measured by

-8-

the measurement circuit between the other two electrodes 18, 20. The same currents and frequencies are used as in the first mode of operation.

This driving arrangement results in two effective current paths which are depicted with broken lines in Figure 3. The first current path 24 runs from electrode 16 to electrode 22 via electrode 18. The second current path 26 runs from electrode 16 to electrode 22 via electrode 20. By measuring the potential difference across electrodes 18, 20 the probe electrodes now function in a similar way to a bridge circuit. If the tissue on which the probe has been placed is homogenous the effective impedance of path 24 will be the same as the effective impedance of path 26. The geometry of the arrangement is such that the electrodes 18 and 20 are each located the same distance from both electrode 16 and electrode 22. Therefore, in a theoretically ideal situation, the potential measured across electrodes 18 and 20 with homogenous tissue will be substantially equal to zero because the system is balanced.

Figure 4 depicts the situation in which the probe has been placed over a tissue boundary 28. In this embodiment the probe is used for cervical cancer screening and therefore the two major tissue types are normal squamous epithelium and columnar tissue. These two tissues are well separated in their impedance spectrums. Therefore, when the current is driven between electrodes 16 and 22, the impedance in the path through electrode 18 is not the same as the impedance in the path through electrode 20. As a result a non-zero potential difference will be measured between electrodes 18 and 20, indicating that the probe is placed on a tissue boundary.

The processor determines from the measured potential difference whether the probe has been placed on a tissue boundary. In the event that it is determined that the probe is located on a tissue boundary a visual or audio warning may be communicated to alert the operative to remove the probe. This warning may be transmitted from the probe itself, for example from a light or buzzer in the handle, or from a connected computer system.

The square arrangement of this embodiment has the added benefit that the same electrodes can be used both for tissue impedance measurements and to check that the probe is not

located over a tissue boundary. If the probe is located over a tissue boundary any impedance measurements will not be reliable and it is therefore preferable to drive the electrodes to check for a tissue boundary prior to driving them to measure the tissue impedance.

- 5 It has been found that the difference between the impedance of tissue types likely to be encountered in cancer screening is most different at lower frequencies. Therefore, the detection of a tissue boundary can be improved by driving the current at generally lower frequencies than those used for tissue impedance measurement.

- 10 It is possible that a tissue boundary which passes diagonally under the probe, coincident with either electrodes 16 and 22 or electrodes 18 and 20 will not be detected because the resulting system will still be balanced. Likewise, the system will also be balanced if the tissue boundary is parallel to the line between electrodes 16 and 22 or parallel to the line between electrodes 18 and 20. To avoid lack of detection because of this, the operator may rotate the probe slightly about its central axis before the probe repeats the boundary
15 detection. An angle of rotation of less than 45° is preferred because of the rotational symmetry of the square electrode arrangement.

- In a second embodiment of the present invention, which is the same as first save as described below, the measured value of potential difference obtained when operating the electrodes to detect a tissue boundary is compared with another value to determine the
20 presence of a tissue boundary.

- The present inventors have found that if the probe has been placed over a tissue boundary, the potential difference measured between electrodes 18 and 20 when a current is driven between electrodes 16 and 22 (the second mode of operation) is similar to that obtained when a current is driven between electrodes 16 and 18 and a potential measured between
25 electrodes 20 and 22 (the first mode of operation). Therefore, in this embodiment a comparison method is used to detect a tissue boundary. This can give more accurate results because the theoretically ideal situation of a completely balanced system resulting in a zero potential difference may rarely occur in practice.

-10-

The potential difference measured between electrodes 16 and 22 in the second mode of operation may be compared to a predetermined value representative of likely values of potential difference obtained when the probe is used for impedance measurement in the first mode of operation. Alternatively, the probe may first be used for impedance measurement, and the tissue boundary detection may make a comparison with the results obtained from operation in the first mode.

If no tissue boundary is present, the value of potential difference measured in the second mode will be less than that of the first mode. The processor determines a tissue boundary is present if the potential difference measured in the second mode is greater than 50% of the value of the predetermined value or the value measured in the first mode. Changing this value can alter the sensitivity to a tissue boundary. In alternate embodiments which are more sensitive to a tissue boundary, it is determined that a tissue boundary is present if the potential difference measured in the second mode is greater than 20 %, or alternatively greater than 10% of the predetermined value or the value measured in the first mode.

In an alternate embodiment, the electrodes can be arranged other than in a square, providing that there are first and second electrodes for driving a current between and third and fourth electrodes for measuring a potential difference arranged such that the third and fourth electrodes are each located substantially the same distance from both the first and second electrodes. An example of such an arrangement is where the electrodes are placed at the corners of a kite shape (a quadrilateral which is symmetrical about one diagonal).

In alternate embodiments more than four electrodes can be provided. In these embodiments there must be two electrodes between which a current can be driven between and two electrodes for measuring potential spaced an equal distance from both of the two electrodes through which a current is driven. An example of an arrangement suitable for use with more than four electrodes is a regular hexagon.

All of the above embodiments could be adapted to use the measured potential to calculate the transfer impedance between the electrodes 18 and 20 and the electrodes 16 and 22. This can be calculated from the ratio of the measured potential between electrodes 18 and

-11-

20 to the amplitude of the current between electrodes 16 and 22. Likewise, the
embodiments can be adapted to measure the current flowing between the electrodes 18 and
20. In these cases, because the system is balanced, the value of the parameter measured
will be zero or close to zero in an ideal theoretical situation. The method of comparing the
5 values will also work in the same way as described for potential difference.

-12-

CLAIMS

1. A method for determining whether a probe for measuring the impedance of human or animal body tissue has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types, the probe comprising at least a first, a second, a third and a fourth electrode arranged such that the third and fourth electrodes are each located substantially the same distance from both the first and second electrodes; the method comprising:

driving a current between the first and the second electrode;

measuring a first value of an electrical parameter between the third and the fourth electrode; and

determining whether the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types based on the first value.

2. A method according to claim 1 for use with a probe wherein the first, second, third and fourth electrodes are arranged at the corners of a square with the first and second electrodes diagonally opposite each other.

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the step of determining whether the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types comprises:

comparing the first value to a predetermined value, wherein the predetermined value is that expected to be obtained when a current is driven between the first and third electrodes and the electrical parameter is measured between the second and fourth electrode; and wherein if the first value is greater than half the predetermined value it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types.

4. A method according to claim 2, the method further comprising:

driving the current between the first and third electrodes; and

measuring a second value of the electrical parameter between the second and

fourth electrodes;

wherein said step of determining whether the probe has been placed over a boundary comprises comparing the first value to the second value and wherein if the first

-13-

value is greater than half the second value it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types.

5. A method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein in the step of determining whether the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types, if the first value is not substantially equal to zero it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types.

6. A probe for measuring the impedance of human or animal body tissue, the probe comprising:

at least a first, a second, a third and a fourth electrode arranged such that the third and fourth electrodes are each located substantially the same distance from both the first and second electrodes;

a current source for driving a current between the first and second electrodes;

a measurement circuit for measuring a first value of an electrical parameter between the third and fourth electrodes; and

a controller for controlling the current source; and

a processor for determining whether the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types based on the first value.

7. A probe according to claim 6, wherein the first, second, third and fourth electrodes are arranged at the corners of a square with the first and second electrodes diagonally opposite each other.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the processor is also for comparing the first value to a predetermined value, wherein the predetermined value is that expected to be obtained when a current is driven between the first and third electrodes and the electrical parameter is measured between the second and fourth electrodes; and wherein if the first value is greater than half the predetermined value it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types.

9. A method according to claim 7, wherein:

-14-

the current source is also for driving a current between the first and third electrodes; and

the measuring circuit is also for measuring a second value of the electrical parameter between the second and fourth electrodes;

5 wherein the processor determines whether the probe has been placed over a boundary by comparing the first value to the second value, and wherein if the first electrical parameter is greater than half the second value it is determined that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types.

10 10. A probe according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the processor determines that the probe has been placed over a boundary between different tissue types if the first value is not substantially equal to zero.

11. A computer program comprising code means that, when executed on a computer system, instructs the computer system to perform the method according to any one claims 1 to 5.

15 12. A computer program product comprising a computer readable medium bearing a computer program according to claim 11.

-1/2-

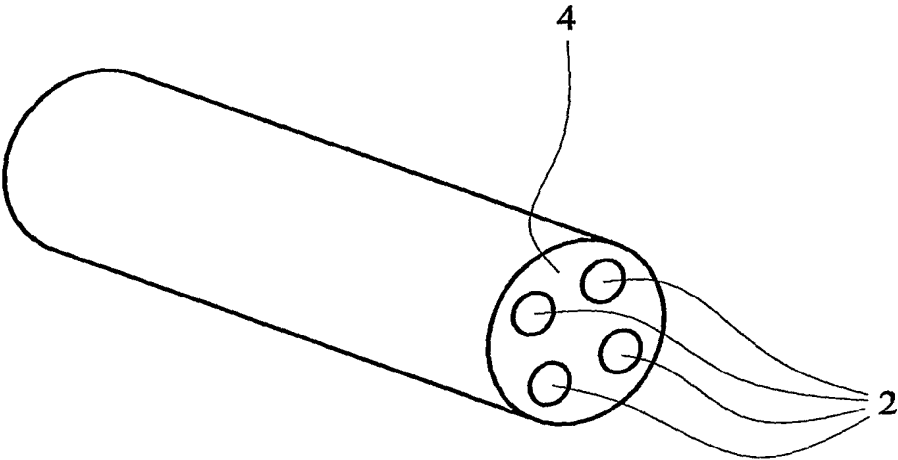


FIG. 1

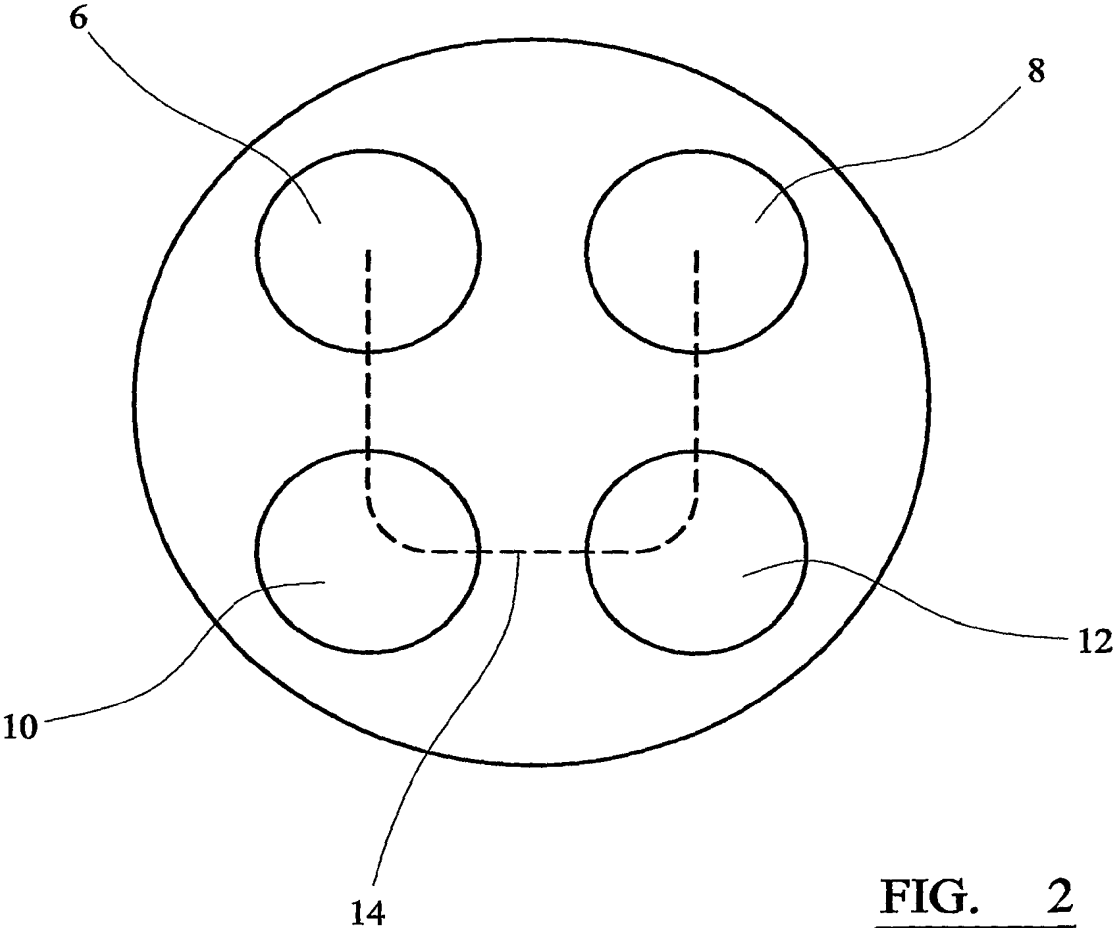
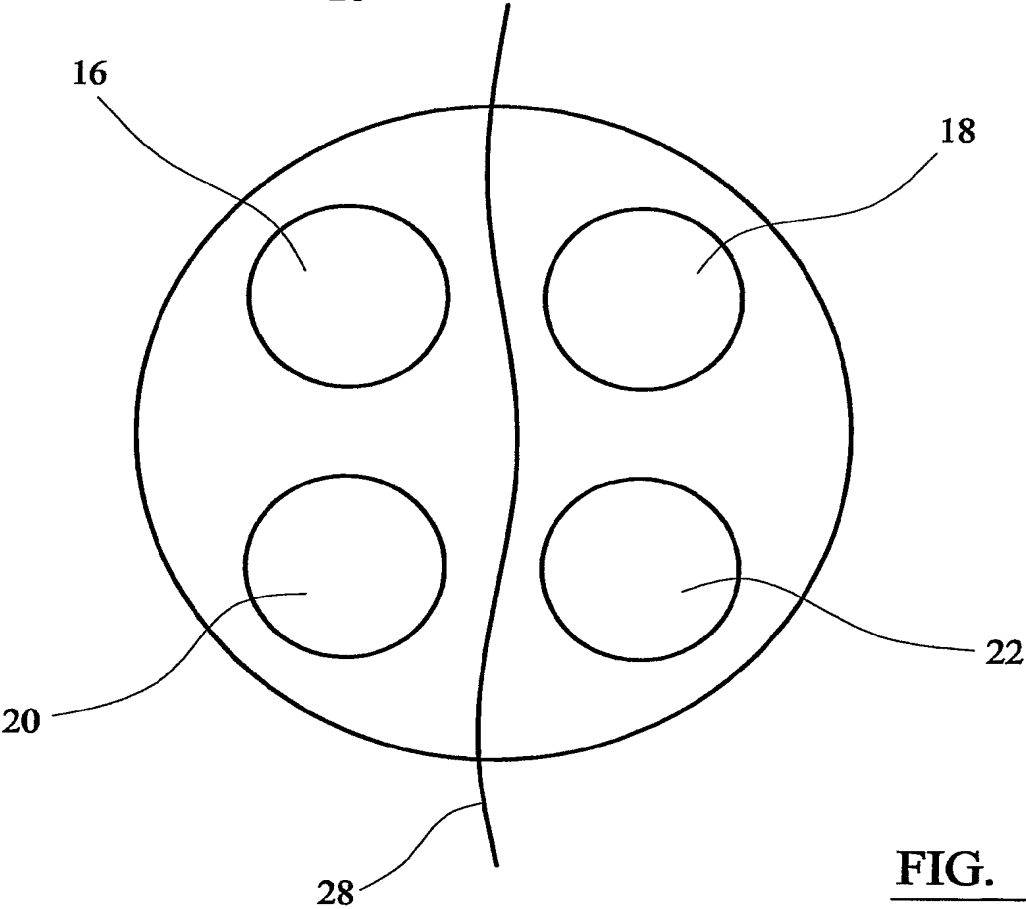
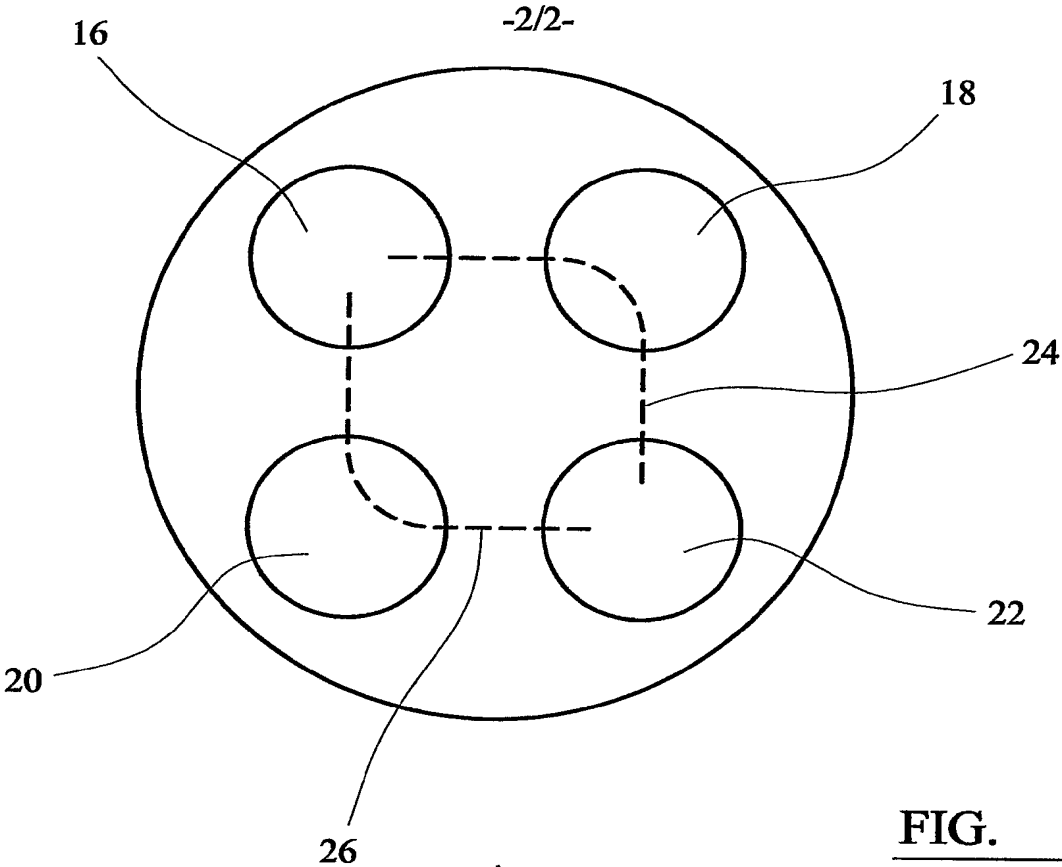


FIG. 2



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/GB2006/002026

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61B5/053

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 01/67098 A (BTG INTERNATIONAL LIMITED; BROWN, BRIAN, HILTON; SMALLWOOD, RODNEY, HA) 13 September 2001 (2001-09-13) cited in the application pages 2,11	6-10,12
A	US 5 184 624 A (BROWN ET AL) 9 February 1993 (1993-02-09) the whole document	6-10,12
A	EP 1 078 597 A (RHEO-GRAPHIC PTE LTD) 28 February 2001 (2001-02-28) the whole document	6-10,12

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 August 2006

Date of mailing of the international search report

28/08/2006

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Authorized officer

Aronsson, F

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box II.1

Claims Nos.: 1-5,11

Rule 39.1(iv) PCT - Method for treatment of the human or animal body by therapy

Claims 1-5 and 11 refer to therapeutic methods of treatment practised on the human or animal body, due to the step of driving a current through tissue.

Rule 39.1(iv) PCT - Method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery

Claims 1-5 and 11 also refer to a surgical treatment, due to insertion of a probe into the body of a patient. The method described is impossible to perform without inserting the probe into the body of the patient and therefore the surgical step is considered to be implicitly disclosed in said claims.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/GB2006/002026

Box II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1-5, 11
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all *searchable claims*.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is *restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:*

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/GB2006/002026

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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